

intention if a heavy German attack developed was to draw toward the base of the position, which was at the place above described.

The German attack, however, came in an unexpected form, a cloud of cavalry being followed by a strong artillery force, which shelled the Belgian infantry heavily. For the infantry to have left the trenches would have exposed it to heavy loss in retreating and would have left the way open to the Germans. The order was given to hold the position to the last and it was nobly obeyed. The battalion suffered severely until the Belgian artillery came up and engaged the guns of the enemy, then the battalion left the trenches, not to retire, but to attack the German artillery.

A general engagement followed, in which the Germans were emphatically worsted. The troops rested on their arms during the night and at dawn the Germans moved south to advance again. It was a half-hearted attempt and was soon repulsed. The Germans were, however, able to carry away many of their wounded with them. Their losses were very great, it is officially announced.

"It is now confirmed that the Belgian troops were successful in their engagement on August 12 with six regiments of German cavalry, supported by 2,500 infantry, with machine guns and artillery.

**GERMANS DISORGANIZED.** The six cavalry regiments suffered great loss and the Belgian troops pursued the infantry, which gave way.

"This (Friday) morning toward Eghezee, ten miles north of Namur, a mixed detachment from the garrison composed of some cavalry regiments, encamped, threw them into confusion and fought them toward the east, after taking many prisoners and capturing field and machine guns.

"To the southward of the Meuse the German cavalry avoids contact with the French.

"News of the fight in the vicinity of Haelen yesterday confirms the fact that the Germans were driven to the eastward and that there is now no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies, in the Province of Brabant.

"The German casualties in the engagement at Haelen Wednesday were 3,000 dead and wounded. The Germans apparently sacrificed their men without any scruples. During the fight the Germans were obliged to pass two bridges over the Gethe and Velpe rivers, where they were exposed to a heavy fire. The retreating Germans left piles of dead and wounded at these bridges.

#### CARNAGE AT HAELEN.

"The same carnage occurred on the road from Threock to Haelen, where the German cavalry, exposed to the Gatling guns of the Belgians, fell in droves. The German infantry and cavalry had a similar reception near Colfaekien.

"The success of the Belgian arms is considered particularly important here, as most of the Belgian troops participating had not been under fire before.

"The Belgian casualties at Haelen were few in dead, as the troops were well entrenched, but many were wounded. The situation, which was somewhat critical Tuesday morning, when the German patrols had arrived close to Brussels, was held to be rapidly improving from the standpoint of the Belgians twenty-four hours later.

"The victory described above was followed by new and successful engagements on Wednesday and Thursday near Noville-Taviers and Eghezee, about nine miles north of Namur.

"These operations proved that the Germans are retreating further and that the allies, being steadily reinforced, are resolutely pushing ahead. "Brussels is no longer in danger, but the situation a few days ago was such that the eventuality of its occupation by the Germans was considered."

Wounds received by the Belgians at Haelen from German rifles are usually in the leg, showing their low trajectory. The German company officers use whistles tuned to a different key for each company. Belgian carabineer cyclists proved useful by successfully engaging patrols of German cavalry from Liège.

It is reported that the civil population is being kept under strict discipline. Officers' accounts of the fights at Eghezee show that about 25,000 were engaged, the attack coming from the Germans. The Belgians were well entrenched and defeated them easily. The Germans left their dead and wounded on the field. The German cavalry, who charged en masse, suffered heavily.

#### KING ALBERT IN THE FIELD.

King Albert accompanied his troops constantly in the field. The position at noon to-day, according to the official bulletin, is excellent. There is no news of further engagements, but the Germans made no advance, and the Belgians are awaiting their next move with confidence.

A rumor that Fort Norchon, of Liège, was taken is officially denied, the report having been attributed to a German source.

No movements of importance have taken place since Wednesday's serious engagement between the German and Belgian troops, according to an official announcement here to-day. The communication adds:

"The situation of the Belgian forces remains favorable." "In a sortie near Namur yesterday 200 military cyclists, after surrounding 400 Germans, killed a large number, captured fifty and routed the rest.

#### SEEM TO BE LEAVING.

The cashier of a Liège bank, who arrived here on a bicycle in order to obtain funds, says that he had little difficulty in getting out of Liège on establishing his identity.

The German troops, he says, continue their preparations for defence in the event of the Belgian troops taking the offensive, but the impression in Liège is that the Germans are preparing to leave the vicinity, as they are hurrying the construction of pontoon bridges over the Meuse.

The cashier says the treatment of the inhabitants of Liège by the Germans gives no special cause for complaint. He came to Brussels by way of Huy and Namur.

It was officially announced here to-day that none of the Liège forts had capitulated, as had been stated in German reports. It was declared that the defenders had been instructed to blow up the forts themselves rather than surrender.

A rumor that an attempt had been made on the life of King Albert was based on a slight accident to the royal automobile.

#### WHY THE MINISTER STAYED.

The Belgians are repeating with great gusto a story to the effect that when a member of the diplomatic corps at Brussels expressed surprise that the German Minister had not left the Belgian capital promptly after the declaration of war, the minister replied:

"It isn't worth while. To-morrow the Germans will be here." The Belgians point out that ten days have elapsed since the alleged conversation took place.

Technical observers of the military operations of the last two days declare that their opinion is confirmed that the German army is seeking to reach the French border through the southern part of the Belgian province of Brabant, crossing that section where the Plain of Waterloo is situated and forcing the Belgian army to retreat upon Antwerp.

Prince William of Lippe, who fell at Liège, is reported to have had in his helmet German banknotes of the value of 10,000 marks.

#### BOMBARDMENT KILLS BANKER.

Jules Nagelmackers, president of the International Sleeping Car Company and head of a well known bank in Liège and Brussels, who had been lying ill in his beautiful Chateau d'Angleur with every chance of recovery, being studiously protected from all excitement, died to-day when the chateau became the centre of a terrific bombardment.

Tirlemont, Belgium, Aug. 14.—The German advance became more pronounced and general to-day. Their infantry is advancing in the direction of Tongres and St. Trond, and another attack is expected in the direction of Diest and Aerschot, to the northeast of Brussels, by several army corps.

The German troops are marching on a front stretching from St. Trond to Hasselt. Their cavalry occupies a position to the right of Hasselt.

Formidable defensive works have been erected by the Belgians around Namur. To obviate any pretext for reprisals on the part of the Germans all the inhabitants of Namur are being disarmed.

London, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Brussels to Reuter's Agency says that a battle near Eghezee, north of Namur, which occurred yesterday at Noville-Taviers, on the Namur-Tirlemont railroad line, was very keenly contested.

The Germans, according to the dispatch, were mostly cavalrymen. They were surprised by the Belgians and sustained very severe casualties. Eventually they fell back hurriedly on Huy, between Namur and Liège.

The dispatch adds that three German aeroplanes flying over Diest

were brought down by the Belgian artillery. Two of the aviators were killed by being dashed to earth and the third was terribly injured.

The British government is chartering a steamer to transport German prisoners to England.

A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says the Mayor of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, has issued a proclamation announcing that great masses of German troops are to pass through the town on Saturday.

## RUSSIANS TELL OF SUFFERINGS

Refugees from Germany Relate Horrible Stories of Indignities Inflicted Upon Slavs—Russian Officials Do All They Can to Protect Germans.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—A German cruiser fired twenty shells at the Island of Dago, but did little damage.

General Samsonoff, in Warsaw, has issued a proclamation thanking the resistors there for their readiness and orderliness in coming to the colors, and assuring the Polish people that their persons and property will be especially protected by the Russian troops.

The thousands of Russian tourists who continue to arrive here, via Turnea, Gulf of Bothnia, tell amazing stories of the sufferings they have been enduring in returning home from various German health resorts. Nulstef Remesoff, who, with his wife, arrived here yesterday, after a journey of twelve days from Berlin, had a typical experience.

Mr. and Mrs. Remesoff left Berlin on the day Germany declared war against Russia. Within seventy-five miles of the frontier more than one thousand Russians, in the train by which they were travelling, were turned out of the carriages, and, surrounded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, were compelled to spend eighteen hours without food in an open field. Without money or luggage they got to Denmark and Sweden. The Swedes provided food and free passage to the Russian frontier. Five of the Remesoffs' fellow passengers went mad.

Their experience, however, was comparatively light when compared with the sufferings of others. Russian women were turned out of German hospitals and many died. Several Russians were shot and many beaten, some of their women being maltreated. It is noteworthy that it is only in Germany that Russians have thus been treated. In Austria they have suffered nothing beyond inevitable inconvenience.

In Russia there have been no personal attacks or demonstrations against German subjects. In Germany, again, cases of brutality are reported, chiefly from Prussia. Stories of returned travellers awaken intense indignation here, but they are not likely to lead to any reprisals against German subjects. Indeed, while German and Austrian men liable for service are being arrested and banished, internal governments and the Mayor of St. Petersburg are taking steps to see that German and Austrian women and children do not suffer from want.

## Austrian Troops to Join Germans at Aix-la-Chapelle

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 15.—"The Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Amsterdam, in a message from Maestricht, says it is understood that Austrian troops were momentarily expected at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the Kaiser arrived to encourage the reinforcements for Belgium and to consult with his General Staff.

In pursuance of warnings posted on the walls yesterday the Land-sturm was called up yesterday. This force, created only last year, consists largely of men whose service in the Landwehr ceased on account of age.

A German hydroplane landed on Schiermonnikoog, an island west of Borkum, yesterday, and two officers in it were detained. Presumably they will be sent to Alkmaar, where German and Belgian prisoners from the southern frontier are already in custody.

London, Aug. 15.—The Paris correspondent of "The Morning Post" telegraphs that from official Swiss sources it is confirmed that the 14th Austrian army corps, stationed at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, is marching towards Alsace.

It seems that Austria first tried to obtain the consent of the Italian government to the passage of Austrian troops through Italy on their way to France, but this request was naturally refused.

"The Rome Tribune" states that three Austrian Lloyd steamers have arrived at Trieste with wounded. The hospitals of Trieste, Scra and Ragusa are said to be full.

## GERMANS PAY HEAVILY FOR RECKLESS DARING

London, Aug. 14.—The German army investing Liège underestimated the fighting qualities of the Belgians and paid a terrible penalty for their daring, is the opinion of Victor H. Dumas, American Vice-Consul at Liège, as quoted by the Brussels correspondent of "The Times."

The correspondent says that Mr. Dumas was an eyewitness of the first two days of the siege which he describes. The Belgians permitted the forces of General von Emmich actually to pass the forts in their march on the town and then attacked them in the rear from the forts and on their front with infantry. He estimated the German casualties as from five to ten times as great as those of the defenders.

"Speaking as a neutral," says Mr. Dumas, according to "The Times," "it seems to be a part of the new military tactics of the German to fight as much as possible at night. Comparatively little fighting occurred at Liège during the day. "The scheme of the Belgian defence seemed to be not to make any serious resistance to the attack until the German troops were actually past the forts. Then when they were close up to the town and their several units trying to effect a junction fire was opened upon them from the forts behind and from rifles and machine guns in front. There was nothing for them to do but to be shot down or surrender."

"The amount of suffering on both sides, owing to inability to deal promptly with the wounded, was very great," he says. "The Germans paid a terrible penalty for the boldness of their scheme of attack, which from a military viewpoint could be justified only by a conviction on the part of the German officers that they would meet with only the feeblest resistance. The mistake they made was in underestimating the fighting qualities of the peaceful Belgians."

It is computed that the number engaged on either side was about 6,000, and that the German losses were more than half their total on the field of battle. Later this evening the German dead were still being buried. Except in the open phase of the engagement the Belgian loss was slight. A very large proportion of casualties were, however, officers, and officers are now learning to conceal their badges and wear their caps inside out.

From an examination of German prisoners it is clear that accounts of the bad state of the German commissaries are correct. The men are half-starved and the horses in poor condition.

This engagement was practically the first in which the Belgians made a forward attack, and it is safe to consider it as a victory. Every dispatch rider in this quarter of the Belgian line has a shako of a German cavalryman to show as a trophy.

I have had occasion to note the humanity and tenderness of the Belgians toward the German wounded.

## Americans All Safe in Berlin, Says Ambassador Gerard

Washington, Aug. 14.—Americans in Berlin and other German cities are safe, according to word received here to-night by the State Department from Ambassador Gerard. The report states that travel to the south is practically impossible at this time, but a special train with refugees is being sent to the Holland frontier. It was also added that steamship transportation between Holland and England was open.

The embassy is furnishing tickets for those desiring to leave the war-stricken zone.

Little more than minor inconveniences are being suffered by Americans, the message read. Ample protection has been provided and guaranteed, the Ambassador said.

According to Secretary Bryan, special vessels will be sent across the Atlantic to care for citizens of the United States who find it impossible to ob-

## BRITISH ASSIST GERMAN RED CROSS

Tender Use of Church in Hamburg for Hospital Purposes—Russians Said to Have Evacuated Poland.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Copenhagen, Aug. 14.—According to the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" the British colony of Hamburg has asked the German Red Cross to erect a hospital for the wounded in the English church on Neuhans Market, regardless of the possibility of the municipality refusing to allow this offer to be accepted.

Branches of five English banks at Hamburg have placed 2,500 marks at the disposal of the German Red Cross Society. The Foreign Office in Berlin has informed commercial circles in Hamburg, in response to their inquiry, that Germany must be considered at war with all British colonies, as well as the Belgian Congo.

Queen Alexandrine and other royal ladies are busily engaged with a great number of society women in making bandages for wounded soldiers.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—The German consul here has received the following telegram from the German ambassador in Washington:

"Poland has been evacuated by the Russian troops, which are now massing their forces further back. The German north army, after having taken possession of the greater part of Liège, advanced its outposts as far as Tirlemont and Namur, where a decisive battle is expected. It is only a question of a short time before the forts will fall. The outer forts of Longwy are silenced."

"The French army corps at Belfort, which pressed our advanced guards, was thrown back to the Vosges Mountains with heavy losses by the 14th Baden Corps, whose left wing, assisted by the 14th Austrian Tyrol Corps, has taken up the offensive."

Washington, Aug. 14.—The American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin, through Ambassador Gerard, has requested the State Department to make public the following telegram:

"We would ask the American press, and Americans in general, to be careful in giving credence to war reports now circulating in the United States concerning conditions in Germany. The City of Berlin is perfectly quiet. Food prices are normal. Foreigners, especially Americans, are fully protected."

## RUSSIAN ARMY AT BIG TASK SILENTLY

Not To Be Heard From, Like Great Britain's Navy, Says Correspondent at St. Petersburg, Until Its Duty Is Done.

London, Aug. 15.—The correspondent of "The Morning Post" in St. Petersburg telegraphs:

"Public opinion in France and England is reported here to be wondering what Russia is doing, why her mobilization takes so long and why active operations are still matters of the future."

"The feeling is very natural, but inquiries are heard here as to what the British fleet is about, why German ships are still above water, and so forth."

"The answers on both sides are the same. The Russian army and the British fleet have disappeared into the unknown, and will not be heard of again until their duty has been done. The uneasiness which is spread by these mutual inquiries is certainly not shared by those whose official position keeps them cognizant of the real progress of events."

"The public, largely influenced by highly colored statements from German sources about marvellous German exploits, has not time to pause and reflect on the palpable absurdity of these stories. For example, English newspapers ten days old just received here report a triumph by Germany over the Russian Baltic fleet and occupation of the Aland Islands, and foreshadow an irresistible flooding of Finland by German armies."

"I can assure your readers that the German fleet has done nothing whatever in the Baltic except strew mines broadcast over its own territorial waters and those of Denmark."

"Libau was destroyed and given to flames, but stands uninjured to-day. Warsaw was a smouldering heap of ruins before German cavalry got a score of miles across the frontier."

"Russian mobilization is not slow, it being unlike mobilization in France and Germany, for a reason beyond the power of man to change. The Russian empire is as large as the continent of Africa. While France has to defend a straight frontier of a couple of hundred miles, Russia's Austro-German frontier is well over a thousand miles in length, and made up, moreover, of a succession of salient angles. The nearest point is six hundred miles from the centre of government, and the most distant is twice that."

"The conformation of the Russian frontier is such that it is a military impossibility to defend it as a whole. When the Germans and Austrians captured frontier towns there was not a Russian soldier in them and hardly a single Russian official."

"Those in power know Russia's military plans. We here guess more than it is advisable to hint. They will in no wise be affected by the series of victories announced from the German news factories on the basis of unopposed occupation of points which the stern necessities of military strategy regard as valueless toward one great aim."

"The Germans on entering Poland flooded the country with proclamations promising every manner of benefit in return for the support of the inhabitants. The newspapers at once issued counter blasts, warning their fellow Poles to mistrust the promises of the Germanic power. Poles, it says, are the first to suffer from the war. Poles form no inconsiderable proportion of no fewer than three of the opposing armies, but the German promises are illusory, and Poles, say the newspapers, will do well to remember that the words of Germans and Austrians are one thing and their deeds quite another."

## EYEWITNESS TELLS OF SITUATION AT LIEGE

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Brussels, Aug. 14.—An interesting story was told to-day by Guy Menzies, an English stockbroker who has just passed through the whole region where hostilities are being carried on. Menzies left Ostend last Friday and succeeded in taking a message to his people, who live to the east of Liège. He returned yesterday, having passed through Verriers and Maestricht. The rest of his journey was uneventful. He provided his way back to Belgium. The necessary papers, Menzies arrived last Saturday morning at Waremme, which was as far as the train went toward Liège. The rest of the journey was continued on foot. It may best be told in his own words.

"There was no way of reaching Liège except on foot," said Menzies, "so I started off to walk. I followed the main road, which passes between the forts of Louvain and Hollague, and northeast of Liège. I slept in the village of Louvain on Saturday night and on Sunday morning I left. Passing through Aus, I reached Liège on Sunday about 11 o'clock in the morning. I found the city entirely occupied by German troops to the number of 40,000 or 50,000. I do not think they were particularly happy because they had fired inhabitants, every house had been burned down by the Germans."

"At this point three corps were firing, and I had some marvellous escapes from their shells. The Germans were advancing from Liège through Soumagne and Rhendelle and were pillaging the village of Maque. As I passed through women and children were flying away from their homes with terror-stricken cries, not knowing where to go."

"When I reached Fléron the people

were so terrified no one would take me in for the night or give me any food. I had to push on as far as Verriers. I started again at 4 a. m. on Monday, but I lost my way and got to Soiron."

"There I saw more terrible traces of the fire of the forts of Liège. The German field guns were lying by the side of the road disabled, with dead horses still in their harness. The ground was littered with hundreds of corpses of German soldiers that had not then been buried. The men were lying very close together, indicating that they were being put forward in close order. The wounds inflicted by the shell fire were terrible, and I hurried away from the scene as quickly as I could."

"I got to my house at Petit Rechain at 8:30 Monday, having passed through Verriers. My friends were very scared and begged me to leave again as soon as possible."

"They told me stories of outrages committed by German soldiers at Louveigne. The cafés were all raided and everything in them drunk up. Then the brutes, maddened with drink, proceeded to burn down the place and commit unspeakable outrages on the inhabitants. The same thing occurred at Boile-Duc."

"Left Petit Rechain Wednesday, still on foot, and made my way for the Dutch frontier through Berneau and Moland. At Berneau as I passed through a great German army was encamped. There must have been nearly 100,000 men of all arms, among them were the Death's Head Hussars, of which the Crown Prince is the colonel. And I heard that he had been wounded in one of the engagements around Liège."

"Near Verriers I saw two huge guns nine metres long being drawn along a road by thirty horses attached to each. At Magnée they were bringing up howitzers. The Germans were trying to make pontoon bridges over the Meuse at Viè, but as soon as it was completed I saw it destroyed by shot from Fort Pontisse. I was told this had happened twenty times before."

"Menzies reaches the Dutch frontier at 7 o'clock Wednesday, where the dangerous part of his adventurous journey came to an end. "Citizens and the Garde Civile were piled up in the Place St. Lambert. The bulk of the German soldiers were bivouacked on Mont St. Martin. The Garde Civile were employed in looking after livestock that the Germans had rounded up and driven into town. It seemed the Germans entered the town through the Champ de Manoeuvres, having squeezed through between Forts Burchon and Evreevee."

"Stories of the number of Germans killed varied a great deal, the lowest estimate being 1,000, the highest 4,000. I returned to Louvain amid continued scenes of warlike enthusiasm, soldiers and peasants surrounding the car and insisting on shaking hands. Here for the first question asked was, 'Where are the English?'"

"At Louvain we found the King in consultation with the general staff, his majesty dressed in a general's field uniform. He looked smiling and confident. The roads leading into Brussels to-night are crowded with mournful processions of Red Cross wagons bringing in the wounded, both Belgian and German, walking by the side of the carts, and comforting the sufferers were numerous priests and monks bearing a Red Cross badge. The scene was piteous and moved all beholders to tears."

"Soldiers returning from the front are greeted along the road by innumerable women and children, who hand them bottles of wine, bread and meat, and do not forget to be repaid with a kiss."

## GERMANS HAMPERED BY BELGIAN PLANES

Enemy's Guns Repeatedly Trained on Aircraft, but Latter Have Never Been Hit—Offensive Movements Always Noted.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 15.—The correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" at the Belgian headquarters telegraphs:

"All is quiet along the front to-day. We are wondering where the next Prussian blow will fall. The Belgian aeroplanes are doing magnificent work. Whatever else this war may do, it certainly, so far as Belgium is concerned, has established the utility of aeroplanes for scouting purposes. Cavalry hitherto has been required as the eyes and ears of armies, and no doubt mounted men are still indispensable for searching out the enemy and bringing him to action, but what chance has the enemy to hide his forward movement from the keen eyes of airmen perched at a safe altitude of 3,000 feet."

"The German offensive movements are always carefully noted by Belgian aeroplanes. They have been singularly exasperating to the invader, who has relied on concealment and final dash to break through the Belgian defences. German air guns have been repeatedly turned on Belgian air scouts, but not a single one has been hit. The reports to-day go to show that the entrenched enemy received heavy infantry reinforcements in the position occupied west of Liège. This is an admirable country for defensive tactics, as the German has already found to his cost. The invader displays faulty scouting, and as for reconnaissance work the German cavalry lack energy and display little intelligence in the delicate work of looking for hidden forces, while the invader seems to blunder forward until he falls atop of Belgian bayonets. Swarms of Uhlans are still riding about the country, pillaging houses and ill-treating the populace. In the late afternoon I learned that a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry had been seen at Beerinen, to the northwest of Diest. Clouds of dust along the roads would appear to indicate the presence of artillery, moving to support raiding cavalry. Numbers of Uhlans were observed close to the Chani forts, defending Antwerp, but speedily retreated before a body of Belgian cavalry, sent forward to engage them, if possible, or at any rate to cut them off. This is about the only point of the defensive line which the Germans have not yet attempted to break through. What does German activity in this quarter portend? Does it mean a battle or simply another reconnaissance in force? The next twenty-four hours will probably furnish the answer."

A number of German prisoners, chiefly cavalry, were brought into Namur to-day, some without boots, others bareheaded. They looked dejected and worn out. All had been without food for two days. The populace showed itself distinctly hostile, but the military promptly repressed attempts to jeer at the misfortunes of fallen foes. The prisoners were interned in barracks. All the civil population of Namur have been disarmed by order of the military governor, and the same step has been taken with regard to two other villages, lest any pretext for reprisals against the civil population should be furnished to the enemy. Stories of cruelties perpetrated by Germans are appalling, but without further evidence one must hesitate to credit them here."

The Germans, with heavy guns, have begun a fresh bombardment of the Liège forts, but the damage so far has been inconsiderable. The forts on the left bank of the Meuse are bearing the brunt of the German fire, which is directed principally at Fort Pontisse. Forts Hollague and Flémalle also have been severely bombarded. These two are reported to be closely invested. Under cover of the darkness the invaders attempted on assault on Fort Pontisse, whose fire throughout has been particularly galling for Germans. An attacking column, armed with hand grenades and huge wire cutters, reached the outworks.

Their presence was detected by the Belgian garrison, when the artillery opened fire with star shells, which lit up the neighborhood of the fort. Machine guns were then able to bring to bear with deadly accurate fire, and in a few minutes practically annihilated the attacking columns. The survivors fell pell-mell down the slopes, the German dead lying in piles outside the fort which they so unsuccessfully attempted to take by surprise."

Following the device of the Japanese at Port Arthur, the Germans in their attack last night on the Pontisse fort had come provided with steel shields to protect the stormers and with sand bags and intrenching tools in order to dig themselves into cover had they succeeded in obtaining lodgment on the outer works. Fort Pontisse is one of the most important in the belt of works around Liège. It dominates the Maestricht canal and railway line and the main road running north to Viè and the Dutch frontier. Its capture would be valuable in securing communication for an invading army. The German headquarters has been moved to a point on the left bank of the River Meuse, the commander and his staff having fortified themselves in a convent. It is denied that General Von Emmich, the German commander, committed suicide through chagrin at his want of success before Liège. Great indignation was caused by the action of Uhlans in appropriating two million francs from the flat-sell branch of the National Bank of Belgium."

## THE TRIBUNE'S Comprehensive Atlas of the World and European War Map

COUPON.

August 15, 1914.

This coupon and NINETY-EIGHT CENTS will entitle the bearer to one copy of the Comprehensive Atlas of the World and a European War Map, in colors, when presented at THE TRIBUNE OFFICE, 154 Nassau St. ATLAS DEPT.

12 cents additional is required if sent by mail